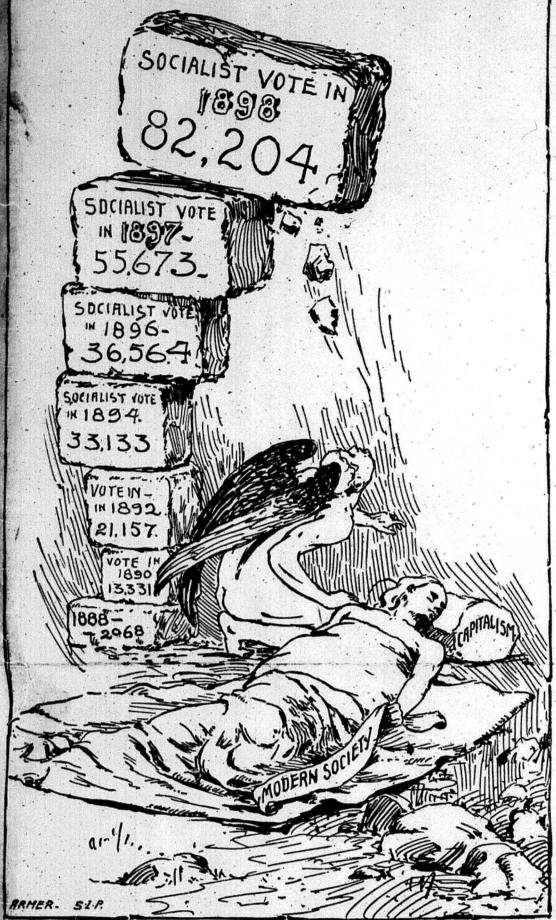
charged with and neio re-sponsible for unpaid sub-scription sent in by them.

VOL. VIII.-NO. 46

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 12, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.



Wake up! Something is going to drop!

The Socialist Vow.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Stanislas Cullen, Spokane, Wash.]

We have taken a vow, we repeat it now! While the red blood flows in our veins. We will work and fight both day and night Until the wage slave breaks his chains. By our comrades slain at the Cour d'Alene—By the Buffalo strikers' gore—By the men shot dead at the Scot's Home-By the murdered three and a score Who were shot in the back by the-capitalist pack.

Because they knew not that we As a class must not talk, must not think, must not walk On the roads, in this "Land of the Free."

We'll observe no truce; we'll face all abuse, We will bring our Hammer down On the capitalist plan and on every man, Be he Fakir, or Robber, or Clown. Who tries to prevent our recorded intents: To weld our class into ONE. That will vote, aye, and fight—if need be—for the right. To enjoy what its labor has won. "Proletarians unite," with your votes win the fight.
"You have nothing to lose but your chains." Take the Socialist vow, smash the robber class now.
And the prize—"You've the world to gain."

THE WATE OF 1000

THE ADTE OF 1999'
Shama
Afornia 7,780
mado 1,796
Inecticut 2.866
4,527
1,795
1,081
646
leky 394
and 508
chusetts 10,063
can 1,101
1,687
mri 1,063
248
Jersey 5,458
Earnsphire 407
Tork 28,860
5,793
ylvania 4.318
de Island 2,579
562
trinie 528
1 322
Econsin 1,477

receipt of a sample copy of this s an invitation to subscribe.

IMPOTENT RAGE.

PITTSBURG. Pa., Feb. 4.-Stuart Read, National Organizer of the Inter-national Association of Machinists, came to grief on Sunday afternoon Jan. 29, at the S. L. P, headquarters when he attempted to pit the Labor Fakirs and their old style of Pure and Simple Labor Union methods against the progressive S. T. & L. A. Point after point was scored against him; he was routed in every argument which he advanced and with the courage of despair he at last desisted from his efforts, and in a loud voice proclaimed his "victory over all he surveyed," in-cluding those narrow minded and in-tolerant and abusive Socialists and all tolerant and abusive Socialists and all strangers present, who were so persistently color-blind that they thought the Socialists had amply demonstrated that the Pure and Simplers had reached the end of their rope.

Again, later he showed that he possessed the pure 124 style of many life.

ed the usual 2x4 style of mentality seesed the usual 2x4 style of mentality and manhood of the ordinary labor fakir by trampling under foot the red button of the S. L. P. of which he had possessed himself in some unexplainable way. It is to be hoped that his idiotic action against an moffensive emblem had the desired result of allaying his feeling of rage

IRISH SOCIALISTS' START.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Jan. 18 .- The Ward upon which we bestowed our at-tention is known as the North Dock Ward. In this Ward the sitting members under the old regime were: Alderman McCabe. Timothy Harrington, M. P., D. Bergin (Publican), Holohan (Shipping Agent), all supporters of what is known here as the Independent

party (Parnellites).

When we had entered the field with Comrade Steward as our candidate, there was another candidate named Fleming put forward by an organiza-tion styling itself the "Labor Electoral tion styling itself the "Labor Electoral Association" (non-political!!!). It was from the latter that we encountered the greatest amount of opposition (all under-hand, for they were afraid to meet us in the open). Fleming had the popular prejudice on his side. He came forward as "a workingman," and had the support of the Trades' Council here. This militated severely against here. This militated severely against us. However, notwithstanding all ob-stacles, there was a phenomenal poll in

favor of Stewart which promises well for the cause of Socialism in Ireland, Stewart receiving 448 votes out of the 1,368 votes polled, one voter out of every three favored Stewart. W. J. BRADSHAW.

These alleged "gold standard condi-tions" are found in this State that went

S. Berlin will lecture on "Morality'

CROWS OF A NEST.

Wretched Condition of Mill-Hands in Birmingham, Ala.

The New Mills, Barely Established, In that "Silver" State, have an O'd Sty e Condition of Destitute, "Cold Standard"-Exploited and Subject Wage Slaves-Oppression, Cut-Downs, Intimidation, Starvation, Just as in any other Place that Capitalism, Whether of the Gold or Silver Variety, Blasts.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 1.—It is scarcely a year ago when the cotton mill of this place—The Avondale Mercantile Company—was started with loud praises all over the State. The mill and "cottages" are still crisp new, and yet the condition of the people, outrivalling Massachusetts mill towns. has already become so shocking that the matter was forced into publicity by a report of which the following are the leading passages:

the leading passages:

A pale, hollow-eyed woman, emaclated from hunger and disease, lying on a flithy bed, slowly dying from want of medleat attention and other necessities, is an instance not very pleasant for the well dressed men and women at breakfast in a luxurious Birmingham home.

Nearly every day the people of Birmingham home.

Nearly every day the people of Birmingham nead-of the deplorable conditions existing smong the working classes in great cities. But few are aware that here under their nesses may be found these unfortunate creatures, their gaunt faces peering from squalld surroundings and crying out for the bread put here for every living being. In house No. 74, situated in the colony of cotton mill operatives at Avondale is Mrs. Peacock. She has been ill for two weeks. Pale, emaclated, half starved, she was in sore need of proper food and medical attention.

"Oh," she walled. "I had rather die than

sore need of proper food and medical attention

"Oh," she walled, "I had rather die than suffer this hell on earth."

Her caughter supports the family of three on 60 cents per day, the amount of her wages in the cotton mill nearby. One can imagine how much of the needful remedies and supplies can be purchased, with this pittance of \$3.60 per week. Besides house rent and fuel must come out of this.

This is only one case of several to be found among the cotton mill operatives. Low wages and bad sanitary regulations coupled with the cold weather have brought about a distressing state of affairs.

"I'll tell you," said one poor woman, an

coupled with the cold weather have brought about a distressing state of affairs.

HAD RATHER DIE.

"I'll tell you," said one poor woman, an employé of the mills, "we don't live—we merely exist," and after listening to a recital of her hardships and glancing around the meagerly furnished room the inward meaning of this assertion could be readily appreciated.

The furniture of the room consisted of a cheap pine table, a broken down chair and a beg. On the bed was a mattress, evicently backed with corn shockings, and covered with a badly torn sheet, and a quilt which had seen long service. One picture adorned the room—a likeness of her husband, a fine looking fellow apparently on the sunny side of thirty.

"That was taken years ago," she said, referring to it, "before my husband died, and I went to work in a cotton factory for 60 cents a day."

She, herself, was a study—tall and thin greatly emaciated from the effects of overwork and insufficient food, she retained but little of the beauty that, it appeared, had formerly been hers.

Dressed in a thin, solled calico dress, her lips quivering with suppressed emotion, as she related her, pitful experience, she was indeed a fit object for pity.

"We work steadily from 6:15 in the marning until 6:30 at night," she continued after a moment's hesitation, "and are compelled to be on our feet almost all the time. I make 6) cents a day. My little girl, who also' works at the factory, makes \$1 per week when she works steadily. We have only thirty minutes for dinner and must be back to the factory on time to the minute. We occupy half of this house, two rooms, for which we pay 50 cents a week rent. This money the company takes out of our wages and the company makes us buy its own coal, and the price we pay for it is nothing more than coal dust."

In the next house resides Mrs. Peacock, Lying on a cheap bed and suffering greatly she had but little to say, her daughter telling the pitiful story.

ILL FOR THREE WEEKS.

ILL FOR THREE WEEKS. "Yes," said she, "my mother has been in that condition for three weeks. We don't know what to do. I only make 60 cents a day and that is very little when all are well, and is not near enough with one sick. We need a physician badly, but haven't the money to pay one, and the company won't do anything for us. My mother is almost dying, partially through lack of medicine, but mainly from want of proper food. We have scarcely plain food enough for her, much less those luxuries which people in her condition should have. The company have been notified of her condition—in fact have seen it, as one of them was here a day or two ago—but have taken no steps to relieve her suffering."

CRYING FROM HUNGER.

CRYING FROM HUNGER. In another house a child was crying from actual hunger. It was given an apple which was avaricously devoured. A second one being given it, was as greedily partaken of as its predecessor.

one being given it, was as greedily partaken of as its predecessor.

Two other gaunt-looking children were attired in pants made of a croker sack.

"The company don't want it known what starvation wages are being paid its employes," said a pitiful looking man, "if I am known to tell about it I will be fired before I will have time to realize what has happened."

Towe a grocery bill of \$10.00," said the head of a family in one house, "and they won't sell me anything else on credit until I pay that, which I am unable to do, I don't know how in the world I'm going to hold out much longer."

TERBORIZING EMPLOYEES INTO DE-PENDENCE.

"When I first came here and went to work for the commany I ran a little store of my own and had quite a nice little trade from the cotton factory employés. One of the officers came to me and begged me to close up my store, saying that the Avondale Mercantile Co. was enough—that they sold their goods cheap enough, etc. Afraid of losing my job if I didn't do as he said, I did so. Since Christmas my daughter has been making one-third less than she did before. The Lord knows the wages were low enough before the cut."

from are found in this State that went for "free silver." showing that the sil-ver exploiter of labor need not be ashamed of his gold opponent: they are both crows of one nest.

next Tuesday evening at 65 Columbia street (12th A. D.), this city.

James Allman lectures on the 10th instant on "Religious and Sentimental Socialism" at 98 Second avenue (16th A. D.), this city.



[From Minneapolis, Minn., February 4.]

On Sunday, Jan. 22, a meeting was held at the Boston Block, called by Organizers Swift and Field, of the A F. of L., for the purpose of starting a Machinists' Union in Minneapolis. For several years there has been no organization of the trade here, and may machinists think the time ripe for starting a new union. The meeting came to order, listened to addresses on the ad vantages of organization, discussed the matter, and adjourned after calling a second meeting at the same place for the following Sunday. At the appointed time, the second

meeting was held The question was further discussed, it was resolved that a union should be established, and a temporary organization was formed with Peter Hall as President and William Nordholm as Secretary. It was then decided, by an almost unanimous vote, to affiliate with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the working machinists present believing that to be the body best fitted to advance the interests of labor.

So far, all was well. The discussion was, it is said, very lively and very much in earnest, and every step taken was decided by a majority vote of the working machinists who wished to or-

ganize.

But the capitalist papers seem to have been very much alarmed on receiving the news. The "Times" came out the next day with a garbled account of the meeting, headed with startling lines—such as "The Socialists Break In." Wicked people, it seems, are these Socialists. But if it was not desired to have the Socialist machinists in the union, why did not the "Times" see to it that the doors should be securely bolted. Really, the "Times" curely bolted. Really, the "Times" seems to be trying to dictate to the machinists of this city what course they should pursue in organizing their ow

union.
The "Times" is especially troubled at the fact that, as it says, these working-men made remarks "not caluclated to bring harmony between capital and labor. One member believed in fighting the bosses at every turn." In the opinion of the "Times." apparently, the union ought to be formed for the purpose of helping the bosses at every turn. Well unfortunative for the turn. Well, unfortunately for the "Times" and the people it caters to the machinists have had enough ex-

perience to know that the bosses need no help from them and to resolve that the only purpose of a union is to fight the bosses in the interest of the men who are bossed.

A STRING OF FISH

From the Muddy Waters of Penn-sylvania's Class Struggle.

MONDAY, Jan. 23 .- "During the past week Harrisburg was swarming with commercial agents brought here by the machine professional jury fixers, councilmanic lobbyists and ward leaders from the large cities are here in herds. Cheap detectives have had their thugs upon the scene. Democrats once with influence in their party have been here to emphasize their allegiance to Quay, with whom in the past

they have dealt and divided, etc."
"Mrs. Booth-Tucker told of the many who were workless in this country. She claimed they numbered 3,000,000 Ninety-five per cent. of the idle, she said, would work if given an opportunity. The army had within the past year secured employment for 10,000

people TUESDAY .- "The Bar Association has a bill introduced prohibiting anyone to represent himself a lawyer unless admitted by court."

"The Pennsylvania State Labor

League and the Executive Committee of the State Legislation Board of Rail-road Employes each appointed a Committee to confer with the other. Both are at Harrisburg."

"Six workmen overcome by gas at Johnstown, all near death."

Ohio miners ejected some trouble into the Wage Scale Committee by demanding that the wage scale for the day workers be made so explicit that there could be no chance for operators to violate it, as it is claimed

they did last year."
WEDNESDAY.—"Pennsylvania Labor League heard Gompers, Garland, bor League neard compers, Garland, McGuire, Ed. Moore and Rev. Dr. Mutchler speak, and resoluted com-mending the House for having elected Jno. R. Farr, of Lackawanna, their

speaker."
"1,917 persons received charitable aid from one society in Pittsburg in two weeks."
"One of City Tannery Titusville cut."

Queen City Tannery, Titusville, its 250 men's wages from \$1.25 to \$1.10 and \$1.00 a day."
"Soldiers and Sailors Relief Associa-

tion having rendered much assistance to families of volunteers who were in want, winds up by issuing a call for work for the returning Erie companies, giving a list of their occupations."

"The fis. tug engineers organized at Erie and affiliated with the C. L. U."

(Continued on page 4.)

Progressively Groping its Way out of the Woods.

Her Successive Moves to Escape the Fightening Capitalist Noose Fundamental Errors that had to be Discovered by Experience Up-Cropping of the Corrupt "Reform" Politician-Are Organizing the "Social Democratic Party" for Bryan and Free Silver-The Fi m S. L. P. Phalanx, that le not to be Swerved.

CONCORDIA, Kans., Feb. 6.—I am aware that a great many people "down East" think that we Kansians are an odd set and full of frivolous notions. They also assume that our State cannot be ripe for Socialism, assuming that, what we term the middle class, are in the majority. The capitalist papers would have them think that we are rolling in wealth, especially farm-

ers.
I will say that Kansas has been blessed by nature with a good soil that produces abundant crops, also with rich mines and a splendid healthful climate, but she has been cursed with capitalism as bad as any other State. Our people are a grand people and love Our people are a grand people and love liberty, but they are untutored, hence in their effort to throw off the chains that capitalism has thrown around them they have struck blindly in many cases. But this must be said to their everlasting credit,—THEY STRUCK, showing that the spirit of old Patrick Henry is not dead.

It is true they did not know how to meet the emergency. Some 20 years

It is true they did not know as meet the emergency. Some 20 years ago, when they began to feel the pangs, they organized the grange and started grange stores. These falled. pangs, they organized the grange and started grange stores. These falled. Next was the Farmers' Alliance, which was purely a farmers' move. This move taught the farmers some truths but it, of course, failed to enlist the wage workers, hence caused a feeling that drove these two elments apart. Up to the time of the Farmers' Alliance, the farmers hoped sometime to ance, the farmers hoped sometime to become em loyers of labor and exploit it as well as the town capitalists. But since then they have lost their farms by the thousands; only here and there

by the thousands; only here and there will one find a farmer who employes as much as one "hired hand"; thousands have moved to the towns.

The next was the "People's party" which was also a farmers' move,
Of course, all these moves had to fail one after the other, notwithstanding many a workingman joined them. It is just as Marx puts it in "The Eighteenth Brumaire":
"Bourgeois revolutions, like those of the eighteenth century, rush onward rapidly from success to success, their stage effects outbid one another, men and things seem to be set in flaming

stage effects outbid one another, men and things seem to be set in flaming brilliants, ecstasy is the prevailing spirit; but they are short-lived, they reach their climax speedily, then society relapses into a long fit of nervous reaction before it learns how to appropriate the fruits of its period of feverish excitement. Profetarian revolutions, on the contrary, such as those of the nineteenth century, criticize themselves constantly; constantly interrupt themselves in their own course; come back to what sems to have been accomback to what sems to have been accom-plished, in order to start over anew; scorn with cruel thoroughness the halfmeasures, weaknesses and meannesse of their first attempts; seem to throw of their first attempts; seem to throw down their adversary only in order to enable him to draw fresh strength from the earth, and again to rise up against them in more gigantic stature; constantly recoil in fear before the un-defined monster magnitude of their own objects—until finally that situa-tion is created which renders all re-treat impossible, and the conditions treat impossible, and the conditions themselves cry out: "'Hic Rhodus, hic salta!

"'Here is the rose, now dance?" Thus, every wrong move having broken down, and the economic devel-

opment going on building up the class of the proletariat, we are now build-ing up correctly. Nevertheless, at the present time we have a peculiar state of affairs.

The alliance between the Democrats,

Silver Republicans, and People's party brought out a big crop of politicians-and I will say that they are fully aroused to their own interests. But with all the shrewdness of these worthles, they are at sea to know how to again get back to the "pie counter." At the last election our State falled to poll a full vote—there were about 60,000 "stay-at-homes." Socialist sentiment has grown so strong among the wage workers and renting or tenant farmers, that the "reform" politician farmers, that the "reform" politician High Priests must in some way catch this vote or go hungry. They have given up all hope of using the S. L. P. as a cat's-paw for any faction of capitalism. However, they did not fail to try to hoodwink us in many ways. When, however, they found that they could not handle us, then the word was sent out that we are too "marrow." sent out that we are too "narrow," that we are against "organized labor" and that we had some awful "bosses." and that we had some awith bosses. I am now in possession of proof that to me is sufficient, that these worthles will begin at once to organize the "Social Democratic party," and as one put it: "Unite the reform forces and carry Kansas for Bryan and free silver in 1900." I don't don't but this (cond.)

Kansas for Bryan and free silver in 1900." I don't doubt but this (con-) fusion of forces will carry with it many good honest men who would desire to vote for Socialism. But from day to day people are learning that this is purely a class move and that no kind of legislation will do any good that does not have for its purpose a transfering of private capital to the public.

C. LIPSCOMB.

THE PEOPLE. - EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

Entered as second-class matter at the New fork, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In '	1888	(Presidential) .			. 2.068
In	1890			•	. 13.331
In	1892	(Presidential) .	٠		. 21.157
In	1894			•	. 33.133
In	1896	(Presidential .	٠		. 36.564
In	1898			٠	82.204

There is a saying of the ancient sages: No noble human thought, ever buried in the dust of ages Can ever come to naught.

With kindred faith, that knows no base de jection, I see, afar, the final resurrection

I see, as parcel of a new creation, The beatific hour When every bud of lofty aspiration Shall blossom into flower.

Of every glorious hope.

SAXE.

On Wednesday, the 8th Instant, the Socialist organization of New York City lost one of its oldest members by the death of JOHN SCHAEFER. Schaefer was an old landmark, and for over 20 years was connected as a reporter with the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," of which he was a founder. His death, though sudden, reached him at the advanced age of 67 years, 31 of which he spent in this country as a quiet but persistent worker for the cause of Socialism. Known and loved by all, his demise has been felt as a personal loss by our whole membership.

THE VOTE OF '98.

With this issue the final announce ment is made of the Socialist Labor party vote in the country, and the increase is registered at the head of this column. The difficulty to hear from New Hampshire caused the unusual delay. An examination of the figures gives just grounds for joy.

The party has grown and spread; despite all the election frauds practised against it, its roots prove to have sunk deeper since last year, and its area to have extended; despite the storm of obloquy raised against it in heavier volumes than ever before by the corrupt interests that it threatens, its standing in the political household of the country has been masterfully reasserted; despite false parties, started by wounded vanities and impure motives, to hamper and destroy it, it raises its head more proudly now than ever. conscious of the ascendency that is due

to its soundness and its character But it is not the figures only that are cause for joy. The composition of the vote should not be lost sight of. No chemical testing-papers are applicable to the case; nevertheless, obvious facts justify the conclusion that last election's grand total consists of the best elements yet anthered under the Socialist banner. During the last three years, especially since 1896, a system of what may be called "automatic purification" has been in process. Elements, that affiliated with the party out of old habits of thought or for ideologic reasons, have been gradually carded off by the carding-comb of the material interests that the economic development and its political expressions subjected them to: small middle class interests, that once joined us at the polls, have, since the flerce campaign of 1896. grown alarmed for their little deposits and joined the Republicans; while, on the other hand, the "beer vote" unquestionably drew to itself its kindred spirits. All of these, together with such freak elements whom a revolutionary movement is, at first, sure to attract, together with such other elements. whose lack of rectitude can not sustain straight-forward tactics-all of these no doubt time has purged the party of.

Taller, broader, purer, consequently stronger and all the fitter for its mission, the Socialist Labor party of the land stands to-day the unquestioned and unquestionable champion of the Social Revolution.

RAMRODDING FREEDOM.

Last week's battle of Manila is said to have cost the lives of over 5,000 Filipines. These men had a notion that the country of their birth is their own. Arms in hand, they resisted the Spanish yoke, and succeeded to the extent that Spanish sovereignty over the whole Archipelago never was more than a nominal fact. A quarrel broke out between their tyrant and a fereign nation. They looked with joy at what ed divine interposition, and aided the United States to drive out Spain.

Freed from Spain, they imagined themselves freed from all foreign yoke. Not so. Our capitalist Government forthwith claimed possession by "conquest," and assumed the rôle of a dispenser of freedom in a style quite its "These Filipinos," our Government claimed, "do not know what freedom means; me must teach them." The teaching is now going on; the first lesson has been given. With the ramrod as instrument, "Freedom" is to be iammed down the throats of the insurgent patriots whom our expansionist capitalists insult with the name of 'insurgents."

But the freedom-ramrodding process is not going on in the distant Philippines only. For every Filipino slaughtered beyond the Pacific a workingman is slaughtered, or the foundation is being laid for his being slaughtered right here in the United States. Over the prostrate bodies only of the "insurgent" Filipinos can our Government march to the establishment of its peculiar "freedom"-promoting social sys-tem in that Archipelago. The establishment of American factories in the Philippines is equivalent with a leveling process of wages here that will be given the name of "equalization" but which in fact spells MURDER.

Murder? Yes or no, as the case may be.

YES, if Socialist teachings do not gain upon Capitalist falsehood, and the masses of the workers are kept in the delusion that the Capitalist System is for all time;

NO, if Socialist teachings outstrip Capitalist falsehood, and the masses of the workers, awakened to the sense of the dignity and duty of their class, rise in their might and mop the floor with the capitalist class by flattening them out with the Socialist ballot.

AN INCAUTIOUS FRIAR.

Worcester, Mass., papers contain reports of an address delivered by a certain Fr. Burke against Socialism. The reports all agree in certain passages, especially one, and, in that one the Rev. Burke shows decided evidence of im prudence.

He is quoted as saying that one of the weaknesses of Socialism is that "it takes away all responsibility." It is not our purpose here to enter into a polemic with this friar, who evidently does not know, or, knowing, mistates the facts, and prove, what has been amply proved before with mountainous facts that Socialism alone can save and restore the sense of responsibility. which the capitalist system kills. Our purpose is an other.

How comes one who calls himself 'Father Burke," "Rev. Burke," "Fr. Burke"-how comes one who speaks from the standpoint of theological Christianity to commit the imprudence of invelghing against the destruction of "responsibility"? Had the "Father," "Rev." or "Fr." Burke tackled Socialism from any other point, however weak his attack must needs have been, it would not have partaken of the nature of a boomerang.

It is a boomerang for a "Father." "Rev." or "Fr." to denounce lack of "responsibility." By doing so he knocks from under him the favorite capitaist-theological prop. "Irresponsibility" is a basic principle of the teachings from such quarters. "Do not rebel against the station that God has put you in"; this motto or maxim, harped on in as many keys as the trained throats of these gentlemen have acquired, is heard all over the land from the capitalist pulpiteer. What does the motto mean but "irresponsibility"?

Here is a child, born in a garret, from weat-shopped parents; it ignorance and in filth. Arrived at man's estate he looks around; sees a beautiful world and even his untrained senses scent the sublimities of intellec tual existence. His aspirations to en joy that life, that he vaguely descries begin to unfold. But that life is not the life of "his station." If he submits and yields, gives up his aspirations, what has ne yielded to but to the force of "the station" he was placed in? If he don't, what does he do but to rebel against that station and seek to carve out a better one for himself, away from the one he was "placed in." At that moment the "Fathers," "Reys." and "Frs." step in; they check his gropings after a better "station." They lame his mind and will: "Do not rebel against the station that God has put you in!" is whispered, is thundered is sung into his ears; in other words, they deprive or seek to deprive him of all sense of responsibility;-he is ordered to acquiesce.

"Irresponsibility"?!-why, that is a cardinal doctrine of capitalist theology, or theological capitalism. Take that away and not a capitalist pulpit could stand!

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire." that some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of '78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Salem, Mass., "News" is borrow ing useless trouble, building a golden bridge to carry its troubles over. Quoting from, we know not where, it says:

It has been computed that should the National Government decide to buy all the electric railroads of the country, it would take all the \$525,000,000 of gold, the \$120,000,000 of silver, the \$401,000,000 of certificates, the \$225,000,000 of national bank notes and \$250,000,000 of United States treasury notes in circulation to pay for the purchase.

And it proceeds to argue from these premises that Socialism is an illusion whence could all the money be gotten to buy all these plants, to say nothing of other utilities? Why, Socialism is an absurdity of course!

A flunkey of King George, computing the capitalized value of the original thirteen colonies, not to say anything of the other things connected therewith; concluding that the Revolutionary Fathers could not possibly find, let alone collect, such a huge amount of money to buy out the Crown; and then, with a supercilious wafture of the hand, dispose of the American Revolution as an "illusion" and an "absurdity."-such a cogitative royal flunkey would have cut no more ridiculous a figure in 1776 than does in 1890 his Salem capitalist successor.

One can easily imagine that such calculations in 1776 would not for a moment bother or deter the Revolutionary Fathers; no more will they or do they bother or deter the Revolutionary Grandsons. The Revolutionary Fathers faced the alternative of obedience to the laws that were enslaving them, or rebellion against those laws and freedom: they did not hesitate; the laws were torn to shreds, and they TOOK their own. The then treaty of peace of Paris makes no mention of any indemnity to King George. No more will the treaty of peace, one of these days to be dictated at Washington by the conquering proletariat, make any mention of "purchase money."

Even if our people did not have the Philippine experience, now being brought home to them; they would not be in the dark as to what to do, or the reasons therefor. "We need the Philippines," is the ground the capitalist expansionists give, "to dispose of our goods and escape smothering in our own fat; therefore, we take the Philippines." "We need the capital of the land," will the conquering proletariat say, "so as to escape smothering in leanness; therefore, we take the capital";-and, having conquered the public powers at the ballot box, legislation will be enacted, and declared constitutional too, to suit the needs of an emancipated people.

The Salem, Mass., "News" will be. funny reading when that day comes.

Writing on the recent election in Dublin, reported elsewhere in this issue, the Dublin, Ireland, "Daily Nation" gives this account of the excitement touching the labor and Socialist candidacy:

candidacy:

After sunset the scene in Gardiner street became a very animated one. Transparencies inviting voters to vote for Flening were thrown; and a burly worker perambulated the streets bearing a huge lantern, on the front of which was the legend, "VOTE FOR STUART." A large number of young men and youths congregated in Deverill place," and shouted themselves hoarse. Cheers were given for "Alderman" Stewart, for "the Social Revolution when workers will be free." Groans were given for Harrington, and each voter as he came up was exhorted to "vote for labor" and not for Mr. Harrington, the discredited politician. One individual, who announced, himself as the son of an evicted tenant, caused some amusement by declaring that the man who sald 16s a week was enough for a laborer to live on himself got 55 a week from the Land League, and fed on chicken and champagne while he (the speaker) had to be content with pig's cheek and cabbage. The groans were continued and intermingled with cries of "hurry up, hurry up, and vote for labor," these cries being continued for some minutes after the poil had closed. The crowd of Socialists remained for some time in anticipation of "saluting" Mr. Harrington, who had been "on duty" in the school yard since moraing, but that gentleman had gone by the other door. ing, but that gentleman had gone by the

Hear ye; hear ye; hear ye! The San Antonio, Tex., "Social Economist." private property of one W. E. Farmer, is of the opinion that the Socialist Labor party is N. G.; it, he, says:

I am sure that the Socialist Labor party can never become a great political facto in this State with its existing tactics.

In the meantime, it, he has organized a new "Socialist" party, and he, it talks about "kicking people out of the country" and indulging in some more foul-mouthed rantings-blissfully forgetful of the double truth that, though the new party be called the "Socialist party," the deception will deceive none worth not deceiving and will leave the fraud, together with its per-petrator, stranded like a clam at low tide; and, secondly, that it takes two for all "kicking out" bees, many a one going out for wool, but coming back clipped.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" contributes this all-around valuable bit of information:

valuable bit of information:

Several hundred miles down the coast two enterprising young men started a flouring mill. They bought wheat from the farmers direct, at the same price paid by highers. Their water power cost them but fifty dollars per year. They did most of the work themselves. For a year or two they made money; then suddenly the Sperry Milling Company concluded that that territory belonged to them. To prove it the Sperry's began selling flour down there cheaper than the wheat cost the local milliers. After a while the latter were forced to close. Then Sperry raised the price of flour. Then the local mill opened again; then Sperry cut the price of flour again and the local mill closed, this time permanently. This is the competition which we are told "is the life of trade."

closed, thus which we are tosu to competition which we are tosu of trade."

One of the young men was in this city recently. He says: "I saw a crowd on the street corper. I joined it and heard a Socialist making a speech. Now those Socialists may be fools and dangerous, but that speaker described my case to a dot, and I am going to study up Socialism."

ENGLISH REMINISCENCES.

Arthur Keep, New York.

During the course of an interview with William Thorne, one of the "fraternal" delegates from England to the recent pow-wow of the fakirs at Kan-

sas City, Mr. Thorne said to me:
"The Gas Workers' and General La-borers' Union, of which I am secretary, has a clause in its constitution which reads that any candidate for public office, before receiving the endorse-ment of the society, must attest his readiness to vote for the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange. We also distribution and exchange. We also make an appropriation of 250 pounds each for parliamentary campaign pur-

Knowing something of conditions in England, I asked Mr. Thorne At what age can a man vote in Eng-

land? 'At 16 if he is a householder."

"How many of the working class are entitled to a vote?"

"Oh, I don't know."
"Two-thirds?" 'Oh. no!"

'One-half?" Oh, no!

"One-third?"

"Well, let's see; there are eight mil-lion men in England old enough to vote, but there are not over two mil-lion voters. Eight million is only an estimate, a low one.

Why don't you people in England then organize a movement for suffrage, why don't you get a movement up for that purpose similar to the Belgian of

some years ago? "Well, yes, that wouldn't be a bad

I thought of H. M. Hyndman, in 1 thought of H. M. Hyndman, in 1896, when I asked him the same question how he had sneered at the idea by saying: "Why, that is a Liberal dodge": if Thorne was willing to admit that it "wouldn't be a bad idea" I thought our English friends must have moved in two years.

moved in two years.

With this interview with Thorne, put the following story of an experience of mine in London and it will be readily seen that not alone do the Socialists of England not reach the standard of So-cialist action regarding trades unions, but also fall below in regard to tactics and conduct, and that therefore we in the United States can learn from their fate-the things to be avoided

One night during the week of the meeting of the International Congress, strolling along Tottenham-court Road, I met a costermonger, or what we would call here a huckster. I struck up a conversation with him and we adjourned to a public house to have a chat. After we had been conversing for about three hours, the coster said to

me:
"What are you, anyway?"
"Said I." said I.

"I am a Socialist," said I.
"Oh, no, yere not," said he, "I know them; they's the blokes wot calls yer

"Why," said I, "did you ever hear a Socialist speak?"
"Yes, I did." he answered. "I went to Hyde Park one Sunday and there was a bloke there a talking from a blooming box about how the Tories and the Liberals was wot made things bad; and then he pointed at me and my mates and says: 'And you, YOU are the kind that elects Tories and Liberals; you votes for your own slav-ery.' I sung out to him: 'You're a-b-y llar.' He was, you know; I aint got nor never ad a vote. Then he got cheeky and talked back; so me and my mates we run in, knocked him off his blooming box, and bleeding well kicked him. They told me afterwurds he was a Socialist, but if he was he

- liar." After a while he went on:

Then there was another talked in a hall; he said that anyone who eat meat was a animal of some sort; then another got up and said that a man who didn't eat ment wasn't able to be a man; he was right too; d-n the man who wont eat meat when he can get it. You're not like the Socialists here, they're a rum lot. What do they want, anyhow?

When it is understood that in England the "movement" is a political one depending on votes for the achieve-ment of its victory and that it there-fore can appeal to but 2,000,000 who have votes, and as that 2,000,000 include the aristocracy, middle class and the "better class of artisans." it will readily be seen that a "movement" s to take any steps to increase the number of possible adher-ants, must stagnate because those to whom they can appeal make up a necessarily stagnant body, composed as it is of men who are idealists, pure and simple of the Morris type, political adventurers of the Tom Mann type, freaks of the Burroughs vegetarian pro-woman type. Mountebanks of the pro-woman type, Mountebanks of the Bernard Shaw type, municipal reform-ers of the Webb type, "educated" and pedantic talkers together with a host of "Brotherhood of man and father-hood of God" gentlemen headed by Keir Hardle, and the rear brought up by the President of the Bimetallic League—Robert Blatchford, all of whom sing their little solo, making the air resound with the discord, and fill-ing the proletariat, for whom they want to do so much, with contempt and disgust.
In Belgium, the proletariat being

without a vote, therefore being of no account, all things were dropped for the one purpose of securing the right of suffrage, because the Socialists of Belgium, being dominated by manly intelligence, kraw they could not even count noses until the vote was gotten, and that until the vote was gotten for the proletariat the movement must look ridiculous and, in a sense, in the air. So all energies were used to se-cure that end.

In Austria, the Socialists bent all their energies towards the same end. In Sweden, and other countries, the main fight of the Socialists is for suffrage. In Russia, the Socialists are working night and day, doing what? Discussing vegetarianism, vaccination, Siberia, or Egypt? Non your life. They are bending all energies to securing a constitutional form of Government so that the vote can be get and ment so that the vote can be got, and thereby allow expression to be given the thoughts of the worker in a sensible way.

In England, on the contrary, a country with a history of workers' struggles to refer to; a country where capitalism, next to the United States, is

most highly developed; a country where more Socialist agitation has been made than in may other; a country where a Socialist body has called and held under its auspices a meeting of over 400,000 men; a country that is peculiarly ripe for a Socialist move-ment, we find the Socialists "accom-plishing the Social Revolution" by capturing under false pretenses certain petty municipal offices, and by the aid of those offices securing two ounces of butter twice a week for the inmates of poor houses, whereas before the paupers got but-terine. The same officials going round whinning about how you can do nothing with the present generation, you must educate the children and therefore starting "Socialist" Sunday fore starting "Socialist" Sunday schools, where several tots of both sexes can be gotten together each Sunday and forced to listen to discourses on the benefits of a "scientific manage-ment of industry"; then the poor kids go home and stay stupid until Tues-The papers of the movement are

The papers of the movement are filled with high faluting, semi-"Bo-hemian," artistic-literary, and literary-artistic articles, mostly written by people who are attempting to ape the style of the various writers of the capitalist Philistine-Bohemian class, which are as much above the comprehension of the average proletarian as would be Greek. All during 1898, "Justice," instance, had articles on this subject: "The Liberal party has refused to leave the field open for us in some constituencies, and have run candidates in opposition to our candidates, therefore, we will in those districts where the Liberals are weakest vote for the Tories and thus defeat the Liberals. Tories and thus defeat the Liberals." Whereupon the "Labor" papers of the Liberal stripe accuse the S. D. F. of "taking Tory gold," a charge which though unfounded, is given a color to by their conduct. All of the, so-called, Socialist papers give up considerable space to telling the continental Socialists, who are growing vicorous and ists, who are growing vigorous and strong, not decadent, weakly and peurile, how to run a Socialist movement, sometimes slopping over and giving us in America some cheap advice. But where they shine, is in an advisory capacity to the various committees of capitalist class called "Govern-ts" in Europe and America. Each ments' week they fill at least one page with advice to Kaiser William, Czar Nicholas, King Humbert, Emperor Francis Joseph, and President Faure, with oc-casionally a word or two for the Sultan.

The whole posture of the English movement is a reflex of those make up its membership. It is a freak—this term may be strong, but I know no other for the case- and it can be nothing else because it is representa-tive of that portion of humanity that stands between the living proletariat and the dying capitalist class, and appeals to but that class. The preletariat of England can not fathom the Socialist movement because the move-ment there don't understand itself. To make a strong, virile and united movement possible anywhere it is absolutely necessary to get that class interested, who as a class are strong and virile; to secure the adhesion of that class which has but a single hope, i. e., the working class, whose only hope lies in the overthrow of capitalism. To get that class interested Socialism

must show them how they can help themselves. The English Socialists are not doing that when they fail to point out the lack of a vote and how the vote being lacking, all other things are lacking, that before the proletariat can express themselves they must have the power to express, that there are but two ways of expressing them selves, either resort to dumb brute force or to the ballot.

Dumb brute force has failed in the past because it was dumb and because it was brute, and therefore did not know its own strength; but with the aid of the ballot the proletariat can gauge its power and thereby use its force not dumbly or as a brute but wisely as becomes a man. Thus the Socialist movement in England is necessarily a "many sided" and "broad" one; and because of such "many sidedness" and "broadness" an undignified and foolish one. Hence it will grow in know its own strength; but with the and foolish one. Hence it will grow in disfavor with a class, the proletariat— which admires dignity and sense and will give its adhesion to those qualities

not for a day but for all time.

The present wailing of the Socialists of England proves that the day is near at hand when the proletariat will walk into its temple, whip in hand, and clear out the visionaires and fame seeking belittle and make ridiculous their cause.

The Socialist movement is a class movement and the great bulk of its members must come from the class that the movement represents—the working class. They have not the "education" sufficient to make them flightly and visionary; they anchor the movement to solid ground.

That this is beginning to be understood in England, many signs show from the quarter of those members of the English movement who are slow and painfully making for the light.

Arthur Keep will ecture this evening on "Old and New Tarde Unionism" at headquarters of 34 th and 35th Assembly Districts, 149th street and Third avenue, this city.

L. Slobodin will lecture on "The Unwritten Constitution" next Friday evening at 209 East Broadway (4th A. D.), this city.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street SYRACUSE, N. Y.: Geo. F. Whaley, 115 Amy street. UTICA, N. Y.:

K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street, LYNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear. ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue, INDIANAPOLIS. IND.:

G. Rempler, 1233 Madison street. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: MILWAUKEE, WIS.:

J. Rummel, 310 18th street.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Clinton H. Pierce, 49 Winthrop street,
PITTSEURGH, PA.

J. S. Bergmann, 12th Ann street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
PROVIDENCE R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. L.: Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. L. PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Beoudreau, 40 Lucas street.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan (jeeringly)-Social ism is simply ridiculous.

Uncle Sam-Well, well! B. J.—It is worse than ridiculous; a is wrongful!

U. S .- Better and better!

B. J.-It would make ninnies out

U. S.-You are becoming interesting

B. J.-What makes man strong trials and hardships; remove trials and hardships from the path of man and he will become a jelly tish. Look a our galaxy of self-made men. But for them the country would not be what it is: but for the hardships and trials is; but for the hardships and trials which, they had to undergo, they would not have been what they are. Look at me. I now can draw my check for a million. I am a self-made man. I know how good it is to "rough it in early life; to sleep on straw and learn what it is to have temptation in your path. (Striking his cheep proudly.) That's what makes the man I speak from experience. Socialism would be no better than a plague plague upon it, and long live our soplague upon it, and long live our gio-

rious institutions! U. S. (shaking his head pensively and a smile peeping at the corner of his mouth)—"Hardships and temptations in early life" are part of the institu-

tions you claim as ours?

B. J.—Yes.
U. S.—And you cheer them?

B. J.—Certainly. U. S.—And you want them to last forever?

B. J.—Assuredly.
U. S.—Without them the nativould cease to have men?

B. J.—Yes, sir,
U. S. (after a pause)—By the
Jonathan, turning to something
are you getting into litigation
trouble of that sort? B. J.—No; why? U. S.—I saw you going up into Law-yer Seth Cheatem's office yesterday

morning.
B. J.—Yes, I did. But it was on no B. J.—Yes, I did. But it was on no law suit. (Confidentially approaching Uncle Sam.) You see, I am getting old. I may at any time be taken off. The rheumatism is gaining upon me, and the doctor tells me my heart is affected. I wish to settle my affairs. affected. I wish to settle my affairs. My five boys and the two daughters should be provided for. I don't want to leave things so that any crook might come around and leave these children

U. S. (with mock solemnity grader)
Brother Jonathan by the collar with both hands and shakes him)—Traitor!
B. J.—W.h.h.a.t.t?

.U. S. (still shaking B. J.)-Traitor! I

B. J .- I a traitor?

U. S.—Yes! Traitor to your country: foe to our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life"; base demoralizer of our young folks by seeking to make them like jelly fishes! Weakener of our Ameri-can manhood! (Giving B. J. a final shake.) Traitor, who should be in-dicted, hanged and quartered, make your peace with heaven; I am going to inform upon you and see to it that you get the deserts of your traitorous

B. J. (fetching his breath)-Are you

gone crazy?
U. S. (with increased mock solemn U. S. (with increased mock solemnity)—No, sir; I am a patriot, I am. And when I see a man deliberately trying to undermine our "giorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life," my berlood boils, and I cry, "Berlood, Jargo; berlood!"

B. J. (amazed)—You MUST be gone

U. S.—Did you not a minute ago say manliness, etc., to the hardships, priva-tions and temptations that you had to go through in early life?

B. J.—Yes.
U. S.—And did you not say that such early trials it is that build up the man!

B. J. (beginning to smell a rat)-Well U. S.—And did you not say that with-

out such trials-tried men, the country could go to the dogs? B. J.-Hem-

U. S .- Out with it; no dodging!

B. J.—Yes, I—I—I did.
U. S.— And all that notwithstanding, you go about it deliberately to deprive your children of a chance to be trails-tried men and women by leaving over a million to them, so that they may not be "unprotected." and thus you are about to make "jelly fishes" out of them? Don't you see that you are a traitor to the country, and by

right ought to be hanged forthwith? B. J. (with a toad-under-a-harrow look)—You are the darnedest fellow

trip one up!
U. S.—And you feel tripped?

B. J.—I must confess I do. U. S.—Then. Jonathan, let us join in laughter at these objectors to Soci ism, none of whom ever opens mouth without straightway putting foot into it. as you have just done. B. J.—That is just what ! did. U. S.—If these self-made men.

tions, were sincere, they should either throw their wealth into the sea just before dving

before dying, or bequeath it to the children of their worst enemy.

B. J.—Ha! ha! That's just it.
U. S.—Instead of that, they are careful to keep it for their dearest one.
They blow hot and cold. What is one think of such a crew? Are they consummate hypocrites, or are they superlative dongeys?

B. J. (whisperter)

B. J. (whispering in U. S.'s ear)—little of both.
U. S.—Well, an honest confession

good for the soul.

ILSO REJECTED, OF COURSE.

"New York Commercial" has of late several editorials and communications are several editorials and communications are the years of time and printer's late confused and contradictory arguing the confused and contradictory arguing the several property of the several prope

THE COMBINATION ERA.

or "New York Commercial": Your reply to "An American Citizen" reference to "The Combination Era" your issue of Jan. 16-and the cor-pondence of Mr. Roswell A. Benelet on "Our Economic Condition" Jan. 18)—and again your editorial Frade, not Trust" (Jan. 19) in reply the "Herald"—and "Money versus paris" by E. P. M. (Jan. 21)—are sugstive of a further discussion in that

and here is what one of your readers the slow city of "Brotherly Love"
thes to say in connection with the
ther question and the constructive
adencies of capitalistic combina-

Advanced thinkers everywhere earn consider the present state of af-We live in a period of economic, ditical and religious transition—at a dawn of a new epoch in universal story and civilization. The last ears of a cruel competitive era are

awing nearer and nearer.

A momentous social, political and conomical change will unavoidably conomical change will unavoidably ake place in the near future, and the estiny of millions hang upon the eliberations, actions and experiments f those who take actual parts in the

ming social transition.
Our destiny will depend upon bether the masses shall remain in aprance and degradation, or whether sy shall be aroused out of their mental and moral lethargy before it is too late to shake off their indifference and arrogance, that we will either go back towards barbarism, through conomic and political despotism, or nward to a new harmonious, social er of justice with equal rights and squal duites, giving to all an equal op-portunity to earn all they need and want for their liberty and happiness. The most important question that confronts us is the labor problem in

confronts us is the labor problem in connection with "continuance of the ronsoldation of our productive and industrial interests." This problem of problems concerns every civilized human being at present and in the near future. It concerns you and the readers of your journal directly as Americans, if you do not want any longer to confirm the statement that "Americans lack sympathetic relation with humanity" and thus forget their personal and and thus forget their personal and obligations and duties to the young, the innocent, and the weak of the depressed toiling millions of slaves of necessity and wretchedness, of hunger and constrained idleness, of drunkeness and vice in our own coun-

There is something very good in your advice when you say: "Study the schedules of steadily employed work-men" and to pin our "faith to that system which affords the largest number of men constant work at good wages." To my mind it would be better to work under a system which guarantees every useful workman, by brain or hand, the full reward of his labor. This is impossible under any of the present systems, as it requires the abolition of the wage system.

As consolidation of capital or trustifi-cation progresses, and as machinery and the industrial army of the unem-ployed increases, so the wages of the worker decreases. Our Bureaus of Labor Statistics cannot conceal these, as much as they hide other facts. ressive concentration is the law capital, while progressive competition is the law of wages.

What is it that now "costs thousands upon thousands of American work-men's lives from starvation?"

It is NOT the "indulging in the little dance" of tariff or free trade, gold or silver, etc., agitation, but SOLELY our planless system of production. In other words, "OVERproduction," or ther producing OVER and ABOVE tual demand, while the workmen receive low wages and are therefore not able to buy the abundant goods which and, means "UNDERconsumption" consume, i. e., USE UNDER or costs than what is produced and cked up).

Amin, because the workmen receive wages than they earn and is nec-ry to buy back the goods they pro-

ring advocated these views long the panic of 1873, and having used my studies and observations at direction, I am to-day so much convinced of their correctness. erver, I admit that "artificial inonts are added to the real causes; mor lends her lying tongue and ouths threats of impending war; a bank failures add increased fear general distrust; financial condidons become shaky, cranks rally round the silver dollar, and lo! suddenly we are startled by a spectral confrontation of an immense crash!"

above, and in this identical case to the OVERbuilding of railroads in our country incidentally. The crisis, the glutting of the marrets, THE REBEL-LION OF OUR MODE OF PRODUC-TION AGAINST OUR FORM OF EX-CHANGE had actually started in Europe and had brought "thousands on the verge of bankruptcy" before it reached us here, in 1873.

The present revolution in East Asia

The present revolution in East Asia is the signal for the wholesale bank-ruptcy of our capitalist society with its senseless mode of production and planless form of exchange. The motto-of the Japanese is: "Asia for the Asiats:"
"The Philippines for the Filipinos:"
Now Asia is compelled to develop into modern civilization, in fact they do now use in Japan and China the same machinery as in other countries, and now use in Japan and China the same machinery as in other countries, and as the mill owners there pay from eight to twenty cents a day IN SILVER for mill hands, the world's market will be rapidly overflooded, which means enforced idleness and lower wages for the Western and Caucasian laborar. The new roows in the Yar laborer. The new power in the Far East under Caucasian capitalist re-gime means the emerging of 600,000, 000 people of the yellow race from long years of stagnation—now to compete with Western commerce. And the opening of great canals and railroads in Europe and Central America, the Nicaragua Canal, will shift the route of commerce from the Atlantic to the Pacific and cause a revolution in the present anarchy of production and exchange never before dreamt of.

Not much of the world is left unoc

cupied or unclaimed that could be stolen or annexed by some "civilized" nation to do something with is useful for the imperialist and other capitalist classes. And as the same system of "OVERproduction" and "UNDERconsumption" is bound to prevail in every country in the world where modern, i. e., capitalist production is introduced. it is no wonder American capitalists see evil omens for the future, in spite of the much talked up "new prosper-

of the much talked up "new prosperity" in business.

Many feel that their death knell is sounded and are most carnestly advising a re-arrangement of the old political parties into one genuine capitalistic party, in order to throw more sand into the eyes of the people and to put American workmen down to the condition of the Asiatic culles.

The occidental moneyed classes forget that if they could decrease the

The occidental moneyed classes forget that if they could decrease the value of money from the present gold down to the silver basis, by free coinage, and thus regulate the price of American labor by the price of labor in Oriental countries, but would work the American laborer with greater intensity and by closer application of ever improving machinery, the AVERAGE AMERICAN WORKMAN (who is now doing in many cases twice and three doing in many cases twice and three times the work that European labor can accomplish WOULD BE LOWER ED WITH HIS CHILDREN TO MERE BEASTS OF BURDEN. And MERE BEASTS OF BURDEN. And having thus also destroyed the purchasing power of labor, the "plutocrats" will soon put an end to the era of the present senseless system of production. Thus by the modernization of East Asia, etc., the class struggle all over the world will be intensified, shortened and rouldly simplified. And all over the world will be intensined, shortened and rapidly simplified. And thus, as you very correctly hint at, "will this instinct of self-preservation finally result in a policy of self-destruction!" Some of the property-holding classes have already been seized with fear of their appreaching tend. The destruction is rapidly some on in the destruction is rapidly going on in the class of small producers and industrialists, and the small shop keeper with that conspicuous sign in his store

"NO TRUST HERE"

vill soon be a thing of the past, while

will soon be a thing of the past, while the trusts are here very much.

The tendency of centralization of capital held by unscrupulous men is everywhere apparent. The so-called individual firms are merging them-selves into small corporations. Small corporations, on the other hand, are pooling their issues and forming gigan-tic companies under one management tic companies under one management. Even the farmers, the most persistent opponents of trusts, have formed trusts of their own to fight other trusts according to their avowal.

Your advice: to fight and try to "crush out" gigantic corporations, is useless. An opposition to the electric pool. carbon, railway, steam ship, iron, oil, coal, bread stuffs, provisions, etc., clucose, sugar, salt, tea, coffee, drugs, leather—and next— coffin combines will be impossible on account of their financial strength and political in-fluence. Their power is above the politicians and beyond the control of the property-holding classes. The flimsy manœuvres of the representatives of the Republican and Denocratic par-ties, of the Popullsts' patato patches, free silver and single tax campaigns. can in the future not deceive any thoughtful mind as to their inability to deal with this nor any other prob-lem concerning the welfare of the

Capitalists will continue to combine under the present system of Govern-ment, and will control and raise the prices of anything they please in a shameless manner. They have again and again simply declared that they will not have it to "equalize" classes by peaceable means—and that much less now as they have behind them an enlarged militia and military force. A power recruited out of the ever increasing industrial reserve army of unemployed workmen, and largely out of those who do not want to work, i. e., the worst rowdy element of the coun-try, and only too anxious to take a "heroic" part in butchering workmen. A la Hazleton massacre and other slaughteries of strikers. Judges of our highest courts as well as Congress-men, etc., have been corrupted and bought by monopolists and they act in The great "panic of 1873, the hard may and low prices; with the country led with more tramps than ever bear or since, with strikes, riots and makruptey on every hand," was NOT least to the contraction of the volume of legal tender money," as your prespondent E. P. M. states, but, as least 4, but as least

construction in any department of the Government possible as long as such private ownership of monopolies exists.

You say "consolidation is a natural explicit in a such as a s

You say "coasolidation is a natural evolution in productive and distributive processes." Correct; and, therefore, the monopolies, neither the railroads nor the mines, nor the greater manufacturing industries of the country can go back to the basis of individual ownership. The industrial evolution has passed beyond that stage. All efforts of the class of small industrialists, producers, farmers, etc., to trialists, producers, farmers, etc., to defend their own interests by trusts, co-operative organizations and other co-operative organizations and other economic or political methods, against those of the large producing and distributing class, and against their trusts, rings, syndicates and cambinations are bound to fall, as they cannot at all be effective under this capitalist rule of Government. It is the tendency of the present system with its tendency of the present system with its technical revolution to expropriate the small producers, industrialists, shop keepers and small farmers, or at least their children are hopelessly doomed to be lowered into the proletariat, the wage working class; and, therefore, the first step out of this chaos is the organized emancipation of the masses in a poli-tical class struggle.

THE ABOLITION OF WAGE SLAVERY by the working class through an independent political, moral

and intellectual development to an IN-TERdependent, true and hopeful man-hood. To my mind this can be accomplished, and then the introduction of a system of co-operative production for use against the present system for sale can be realized. In other words: "THE HOPE OF OUR COUNTRY" "THE HOPE OF OUR COUNTRY"
IS IN THE REORGANIZATION OF
INDUSTRY, the nationalization, i. e.,
the socialization of the Trusts and the
means of production, etc., under a
properly chosen Central Directing
Authority of the people. Then, and
not until then, "a Government of the people, by the people and for the peo-ple" can be established.

REMEDIUS ALBUS. Philadelphia, 122 years and 204 days after the Declaration of Independence.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

	1
147 East 23rd Street, N. Y.	۱
	۱
(Store open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.)	I
No. 1 Marie Park, Tyres	۱
Cooke-Taylor:	١
The Factory System\$1.10	۱
J. Fischer:	ı
land	١
W. L. Birkbeck:	۱
Distribution of Land in England15	۱
H. de B. Gibbins:	١
Industrial History of England 1.35	۱
British Commerce and Colonies65	١
J. S. Jeans:	I
	١
J. K. Ingram:	١
	1
Evolution of Modern Capitalism 1.25	۱
	1
Origin of Inventions 1.25	١
John B. Haycraft:	I
	I
Enrico Ferri:	I
	I
Parasitism, Organic and Social 1.00	Į
David G. Ritchie;	l
Darwinism and Politics	١
Sectation and Aparahlem Antagonistic	I
	ı
Capitalism on Trial, by a Knight of	1
Labor	١
W. Edlin:	1
	١
Patriotism and Socialism	1
The Story of the Red Flag05	I
H. B. Ashplant:	1
Heterodox Economics vs. Orthodox	١
	ı
Philosophy for Wage Slaves10	١
Harriman and Magnire:	1
Single Tax vs. Socialism	1
Peter Kropotkin:	١
Inmer Connelly:	١
Erin's Hope	١
Wm. S. McClure:	١
	1
Daniel De Leon:	١
	١
The Communist Manifesto	
From now on all orders for party emblem	I
buttons and pins should be sent to the N.	ı
cost \$1 each. All other pins and buttons	ı
25 cents per dozen.	J
	1
POSTON MASS	1
DOSTON, MINOS.	-
	The Factory System

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following Geo. G. Leavitt, 182 Harrison avenue. Cohens, 935 Washington street.

John Braithwaite, 84 West Canton street.

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor

1.—"The Workingmen's Marsellielse," ar-ranged by H. Mohr. 2.—"Down with Slavery," words selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brounoff,

"The Hand with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.

4.-"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber: music by Platon Brounoff.
Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your or-ders to:

THE PEOPLE LIBRARY,

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 Enst 4th street, New York City.

1 3	4.1-Ma.1.	Остовей, 1898.	1-25-
		THE	
	COCIA	LIST ALI	MANAC
	16	THE STATE OF THE S	7 31.
Ī	REASURY		OF FACTS.
-	介		1
	SOCIO	DLOSY 7 EC	OBOBICS STATISTICS
1.			
1	Ē		
0		-	

Texas Official Returns.

The vote of Texas for the head of the ticket (G. H. Royal, Governor) is 562. This is the first Socialist vote in the Out of the 149 counties, Royal pools

a vote in 17. These are:

Bell
Bezar (San Antonio)
Dalias
Ellis
Ellis
Galveston

Connecticut Official Returns.

	100		
County: 1892.	1894.	1896.	1898.
Hartford 63	108	271	841
New Haven	490	672	1.175
New London	5	12	42
Fairfield 27	188	202	477
Windham			3
Litchfield 4	400	5	. 6
Middlesex 23	21	12	24
Tolland 48	58	80	298
Totals	810	1.254	2,866
		-,	-,

DUBOIS, PA., CAMPAIGN.

A Local Picture that is Local Everywhere in the Land.

DUBOIS, Pa., Feb. 5.—It is a desire of the Dubois Socialists to let our com-rades of Glearfield County and vicinity. as well as all others, know the status of the S. L. P. in this place and some of the obstacles we have to contend against.
The B. R. and P. R. R. and the coal

company (which own about all that is on top and under the ground about here) seem to be twin brothers, and their superintendent of the coal mines here has been nominated for Council in the 1st Ward by both the Republican and Democratic parties, and by that action they have drawn the line quite sharply. We have for our candidate for the same office Comrade Danielson, who was born a Swede, and thereby

who was born a Swede, and thereby hangs a tale.

There is a large Swedish club here known as an Independent Political Club, and they have made it a practice to have the candidates of the different parties present their political views before them for approval or otherwise. The comrades have explained their principles to them several times just previous to the election, and supplied them with abundant literature in their them with abundant literature in their language, and at last seemed to have made such an impression on them that the prospects of forming a Swedish Section was fair. But a sudden change came over the spirit of our dream, for when Comrade Danielson came before them asking their support for the principles that he stood for, it seemed to have horrified them and one of their number, Anderson by name, (who, by the way, has some money invested in the way, has some money invested in the Swedish Hall on good security and interest), tried to brow-beat our comrade into declining the nomination, by claiming among other things it would hurt the Swedish miners' chances of nurt the Swedish inners chances of gaining a living by having one of their own nationality come out as an oppo-nent of the great Mr. Reed. *Our com-rade made it so warm for that lick-spittle of his capitalist master that he retreated, vowing he would fight him all the way through. I am sorry to say that the bulk of the Swedes seem to be the willing tools of this Fakir An-derson, and there is a warm time on for the advanced pickets of the army of Scalellam in Dubois. This sealed of Socialism in Dubois. This so-called Indepndent Swedish Club has in the past received the arguments of the difpast received the arguments of the dif-ferent candidates of the several parties in different ways. The Socialist argu-ments they seem to take on sufference. The Republican and Democratic argu-ments—generally in the shape of beer (ad libatum), they seemed to take more kindly to, and whether it was Repub-lican or Democratic beer and cigars, or cash, or Socialist argument and lite-rature, they voted the Republican ticket as a body, any way.

ticket as a body, any way.

I must say they are not all to be classed as voting cattle, for we have got a number of the most intelligent Swedes in our Section and they are do-ing grand work, and there is more of the same coming with us When I see the forward place the Swedish comrades are taking (in our great conflict) in other localities. I have still hope for our Swedish workingmen here.

The Swedes are not the only class of workers that still cling to the old ex-ploded idea that our masters, the capitalists, must be encouraged in every conceivable way so that they will con-descend to let us live to work for them. We have lost a few of our old mem-bers from the firing line, the pace semed to have got to hot for them, but we are really stronger as a result of their withdrawing. For Section Dubois has got younger and better material in it now, whose youthful energy will be of inestimable service to the move-ment here in the near future.

The following is the ticket: Donald L. Munroe, for Justice of the Peace; Thomas Hepburn and David Daniels, for Borough Auditors; Joseph Pringle, for High Constable 1st Ward; Albert Danielson, Councilman; Arthur Vardy, School Director; Gustave W. Franson, Constable; David Vardy, Judge of Election; John E. Pritchard, Inspector of Election.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns some time ago, has deter-mined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Com-pany, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

Chas. Hartheim will lecture this vening on "Misery" at 98 Second avenue (16th A. D.), this city.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Agitation in Hudson County, N. Y.

To THE PEOPLE.—For the sake of comrades in other fields it is necessary to give
an account of ourselves. Without bragging,
we feel that we are going to knock out
every county in New Jersey, unless those
counties, seeing this, determine to strain
every herve to beat us. Well, we are ready
for this friendly strife. In Jersey City we
draw large crowds of men and women to
our Sunday evening lectures at Prasser's
Central Hall. Never before were meetings
of this nature so well attended. Saturday
Jan. 21, we had a full house at B. FalstlyHall, Weehawken. This is the first meeting
ever held there, and many desired to join
and organize a Branch on the spot, but we
thought it better to hand them good literature and hold another meeting there Saturday, Feb. 4, when they will be better prepared to become militant Socialists. We
have also arranged to lecture every Sunday evening at Humbold Hall, on Newark
avenue, near Jersey avenue, with good
speakers. In the rest of the county we shall
organize new, Branches. Average one-ball
dozen new subscribers at every meeting.

At a meeting in West Hoboken the following Committee was appointed to make
arrangements for halls, speakers and printling: for West Hoboken, Comrades Uferand Kamps: for Union Hill, Comrades
Reicholt and Schroll: for West New York
Comrades Betch and Edeiman.

The press treats us with unusual consideration. Their vilifications of formevears have ceased. We have challenged
their political Gods so publicly and persistently that a feeling of consternation hasseized them. Our steadily increasing votsilences their ridicule and challenges their
respect.

All sympathizers with our grand move
ment are requested to send their names Agitation in Hudson County, N. Y.

respect.
All sympathizers with our grand move ment are requested to send their names and addresses to the undersigned, who will be most happy to call a meeting near their place of residence.

be most happy to can a place of residence. FIRED'K KRAFFT, Organizer, 258 Palisade avenue. Jersey City, Feb. 3.

Good Signs in Worcester, Mass.

Good Signs 4n. Worces or, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—If being attacked by our opponents is a sign that we are making progress, then we are getting along in great shape. This morning (Sunday) there was a savage attack on Socialism in the Worcester "Telegram"; this afternoon anndependent political club was formed by the fakirs to oppose Socialism; and to-night a most fool ish attack on Socialism by Father Burke, a Catholic priest. In a lecture delivered on Socialism before a large audience. We are evidently stirring up the apimiles in great shape. More anon.

MARXIAN. Worcester, Mass., Feb. 5. MARXIAN.

On to the Fray Against the Fakirs!

To THE PEOPLE.—After reading Comrade Hickey's magnificent articles, the condition of the miners and his call to organize the S. T. & L. A., etc., the thought occurred to me, and the more I consider it the harder it seems for solution. Hickey speaks of Hanna and his crowd: how they are hand in glove with the fakirs and the pure and simple unions, etc. Now suppose the men were organized into the S. T. & L. A., would it not be natural for the mine owners to absolutely refuse to have any think to do with the new union? The 200,000 Identifiers could be used as a club to smash the Alliance. This will of course drive the millers to the pools with the S. L. P. hammer. But if this time comes, then the vote will be taken from them? This will lead to violence. I have a great deal of faith in the S. T. & L. A. and its power, but there are times, such as this case, when I do not see our way clear.

The capitalist class holds absolute economic power therefore, it is only natural that they will fight the Alliance to the finish. How will the S. T. & L. A, deal with this difficulty?

LOUIS DWORSHACK.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 2. On to the Fray Against the Fakirs!

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 2.

[There is no such danger, and safety [There is no such danger, and safety the in the very economic laws obedient to which the Hannas act. If they were to give real good wages to their employes then these could be turned into a body guard for the capitalist. But they don't, and, what is more, they can't: big toad in the puddle though Hanna is, there are bigger ones, and above the bigger ones, is the "high finance" sub-class of capitalists. These are all inevitable wheels in the mechanism of capitalist society; and, from above down, they grind one another. The Hannas must improve their plants, which means that they must throw out which means that they must throw out labor, and they must reduce the wages. Their employes can, therfore, never be pacified into the quiet and support of ta body guard. Thus the 200,000 idle mine workers cannot be used as a club

mine workers cannot be used as a club to crush the Alliance, without they are given higher wages. The wages struggle will see to that. Moreover, it is not so easy to take the vote away from the miners. Whatever danger of that sort may exist can exist only while pure and simpledom reigns; let the Alliance take a good footing. It is not the capitalists that will fight the Alliance to a finish, it is the Alliance that will fight them.

It will happen this way. What with the growth of the S. L. P. and of the Alliance, the fakirs will lose their market price, and then there will begin to happen something akin to what happens when a gale blows into the mouth of a river and dams it back. From

of a river and dams it back. From above, the wheels of the capitalist me-chanism will grind down; but from below the class-conscious economic ganization of the workers (the Alli-ance), backed by the swelling columns of the class-conscious political moveof the class-conscious political movement (the S. L. P.) will compel concessions from the capitalists-like tubs to the whale. But the class-conscious proletariat in motion is not to be pacified; more and more tubs will follow; the political victories will increase, and, backed by them, the economic power of the workers will become more and more potent. Thus matters will go along—until something rips, and victory is won. Never fear.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

As to Expressions.

As to Expressions.

To THE PEOPLE.—It is evident that Mr. Boult is not a class-conscious proletarian. If he were he would feel and know the absurdity of asking for Socialist opinion on this subject. He has not even a child's comprehension of the deviltry of the forces are not of work man, half-starved, ragged and barefooted and seeking a lodging in this bitter weather, he would understand and not have to ask or give reasons why plain, unvariable expression should prevent him to "act conscientiously and help the Socialist movement." There are tens of thousands in its ranks who have been there and thousands who are still there who are not choice in their expression as to the cause of their sufferings, and it is only by absolute the self-government that they restrain themselves from putting their hands on rascals who pervet their knowledge, polson the minds and array their "brothers" against them on the economic and political field. My dear Mr. Boult, there is a line of very good philosophy in the Gilbertian Pinafore: "Gild a farthing as you will it is but a farthing still," and I advise you to apply it in this matter of expression. Don't be a fool and mix up class-conaclousness and class harred together, and don't mistake clear, clear-cut unmistakable English for abuse. Our enemies are trying very hard to make these two go together, to serve their interests. It would please them so much would we only use "polite eathertic language. Biout your arrows please." Of course, agonized with pain and distress we'll shoot over their heads to please the crowd. I might fall this column on this subject, of right expression, but I forbear for I

know there is a small host who want to be heard. But just a word or two more.
Gods belps those who help themselves. That is common sense. The class-conscious. St. P. is born of the extremities of the industrial and political condition of the time. It is a natural evolution. It has been forced into being by absolute self-interest, i. e., self-preservation. It is a fighting to live and the sword of rightseousness with which it is hewing its way to the front is "the truth, the whole truth," and nothing but the truth." It is just and does not fear anything. It is unselfish, too, in that it has only a bare hope (in fact, a daring hope) that its suffering and toil now and hereafter is for the emanchation of theree. The very anture of the struggle compels it to be merciless that it may be inertial to hew to the line that the man in the rear may not stumble in the track of the vanguard. Simplification being the most efficient method of education. "You lie, you villain; you lie" and "thou art the man" annot be misunderstood by enemies without or within, and the blood-red banner will be a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of the by night to the hosts under its folds as it leads the way to the domain of liberty. Wake up, Mr. Boult, the enemy is at the door; put on the WHOLE armor of rightenessess and take your place in the army of deliverance.

JOHN W. BADGER.

Boston, Feb. 5.

JOHN W. BADGER.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

INo questions will be considered that come anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

w. O'G., YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y.—Your criticism is the sublimation of unfairness. When you say that "if he (Casson) prefers colonial Socialism and propaganda work, why not let each other slone?" you can mean nothing else than that the lashing given him in THE PEOPLE of last Jan. 25, and to which you refer, was grounded on his "preference of colonial Socialism and propaganda work." Now, there can be no excuse whatever for such a mistatement. Right, indeed, you would be if the passage you quote from THE PEOPLE gave his "colonial Socialism and propaganda" as the reason for the lashing he got, or if THE PEOPLE had given no reason whatever. But that is not the case. The fact was clearly stated that he lied about and slandered the party in a peculiarly vicious manner; his words were accurately quoted; and therefor, and not for his "colonial Socialism" has not now or ever before been mentioned. Why do you deags the point?

You say it will never do "to huri anathemas and invictives against every one who has the temerity to differ from us, not in principle, but in tacties." Such an expression mean but a claim that tacties of falsehood are to be tolerated, that they convicted of foul clumny, what can such an expression mean but a claim that tacties of falsehood are to be tolerated, that they can not viciate principle, and that people should be free to indulge them with finenance.

C. E. W., WORCESTER, MASS.—In the passage in Marx: "Every useful thing, as

The unfairness of your metaod is TriaPEOPLE'S best justification.

C. E. W., WORCESTER, MASS.—In the
assage in Marx: "Every useful thing, as
iron, paper, etc.; may be looked up from
the two points of view of quality and
quantity." the word "quality" refers to the
ne value, and "quantity" to the quantity
of the article. The words do not refer to
the labor contained in them.
In the passage: "To discover the various
uses of things is the work of history. So
also is the establishment of socially-recognized standards of measure for the quantit
ties of the useful objects," aliusion is made
to pounds, gallons, feet, etc. That the allusion is not to money is made clear by the
sentence immediately following, which is:
"The diversity of these measures has its
origin partly in the diverse mature of the
objects to be measured, partly in convention."

H. T. D. BOSTON, MASS—It is difficult.

tion."

H. T. D., BOSTON, MASS.—It is difficult, if at all possible, to establish a hard and fast principle by which to decermine whether questions sent to this office should be considered as proper to answer or not. The very general principle is followed of admitting all questions asking information that, some way or another, may help the questioners, and thereby the readers of THE PEOPLE to get their bearings in a movement that embraces so many points as this movement does. But somewhere the line must be drawn; and, like Dickens' barber, who drew the line at coal-heavers, we draw it on a request for "the names and dates of birth of all the exmembers of the cabinet."

MOTHER WIN." Yonkers, N. Y.—Tou

members of the cabinet."

"MOTHER WIN," Yonkers, N. Y.—You need not grieve at seeing that "after the S. L. P. has stood out so bravely for Bocalism" fake movements abould rise and seemingly "get all the credit." This credit that they get can not last; they are suice to land into the fate of the donkey in the fable that put on the llon's skin and, for a time, terrorised the neighborhood. As the donkey was finally soundly beaten by the people whom his appearance first deceived, so will the lenders of these fake movements be soundly drubbed by their dupes just as soon as these discover the decention that was practised upon them. In the mean-time, of course, there will be dupes. But these are so only from impatience; they will grow wiser with experience.

J. R. D. CANTON, O.—It won't do to de-

these are so only from impatience; they will grow wiser with experience.

J. R. D., CANTON, O.—It won't do to denounce the book and the act of putting it into the schools without first seeing it. Send on a copy.

L. E., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY 16th A. D., N. Y.—It so happens that both the "Volkszeitung" and the "Abendblatt" are daily papers, and, therefore, dispose of more space than THE PEOPLE. To compare the two with THE PEOPLE. To compare the two with THE PEOPLE. To compare the two with THE PEOPLE and say that they published a thing, THEREFORE. THE PEOPLE too should have published it. Is rash. The DAILY PEOPLE CONFER. ENCE could as yet not possibly reach out beyond a limited area; that area we know was amply covered by the announcements in the above named two dailies, besides the visiting Committees of the A. D. To keep the announcements of the Conference out of THE PEOPLE could not, at this stage, is jure the Conference; while to put in the amouncements meant to leave out party news from outside Sections that have no other channel to make their announcements except THE PEOPLE. One or the other had to be left out; for the reasons given, the preference was given to other and outside of New York party news.

There was an other reason also that determined our conduct. When everybody can not be suited, and someone must be left out, we go into council with ourselves, and, weighing carefully all considerations, determine from which side the stronger kick is likely to come if its matter is left out. That point being settled, we uniformally decide in favor of that side. Having a high opinion of the gentleness of the 16th A. D., we imagined ourselves safe from that whatever in your municipal "Public Own-

quarter.

G. B. L., ERIE, PA.—We take no interest whatever in your municipal "Public Ownerable party," except in so far as to note the cumulating evidences of the bourgeois tendency to wrap itself in the external trappings of proletarian interests so as to catch proletarian votes for essentially bourgeois schemes. That "public ownership" that does not provide for the independence of the employée by giving them the power to elect their own superior officers, etc.—such "public ownership" is a fraud, being but in reality but an intensified private ownership."

J. A. L., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Neither "Looking Backward" nor "Equality" is a presentation of scientific Socialism, and the parable of the water tank is especially unsound. They are both books that can do only the work of disarming opposition, and that is in itself valuable.

Address Lucien Saniai, 1180 Jackson avenue, this city for information on the other matters.

H. W. R., NEWARK, N. J.—What is the N. C. R. Co.? Have not the remotest idea what the initials may stand for.

E. O. C. WICHITA. KANS.—No, he is not a mason. On that subject he holds with Daniel Webster, who, during the anti-mason agit tion observed: "There is noth-ing more ridiculous than free masonry, un-less it be anti-free masonry."

B. W. N. Y.—Send on that publication, especially when it contains anything that is wrong. It would be best in such cases to clip out the article and send it as letter; that will avaid the danger of its getting lost among the exchanges.

o. M. NEWARK, N. J.—Where to place your savings? Hire a box in a safe-deposit vanit, and keep them there. At any rate, rather dig a hole in the ground, and keep your savings hidden there, than put them in a hank.

(Continued from page 1.)

"Brakeman John Morrow killed at

Pittsburg."
"Ford, of Aliegheny, introduced a bill to give water companies right of eminent domain."
"Browners of Pittsburg combine with

Brewers of Pittsburg combine with \$13,000,000 capital." "Grocery clerk or driver advertises for work at \$1 a month and board."

THURSDAY. — "Brakeman J. D. Morton killed wife and family." "Westinghouse shipped gas engines to London; a great increase in demand for them; saves labor and fuel,"
"400 silk mill employés at Sunbury walked out for an advance in wages."

"Public action was taken at Beaver Falls about the destitute condition of the employes of the American Steel and Wire Co., which has been shut down since July."

"The Pen Myr mines at Niveston gave their men 2214 cents per ton for working after the plunger machines

and ended the strike."
"The new President of the U. M. W. was among the operators and miners well pleased, especially with the result of the conference. He said that if the miners would continue to elect representatives who were men of sense there should be no more trouble be-

"A bill introduced by McCandless, Allegneny, for cides of first class ap-propriate \$500 per year to maintain Na-

tional Guard."
FRIDAY.—"Senator Wentz, of Montgomery, presented a bill "to give easment to trolley companies."
"The State thanks Helen Gould." "The fight between the Lake Eric

and the West Side Belt Line over a change in grade throws 400 miners out of work at Banksville, Pittsburg."
"G. H. Rogers has been appointed receiver for the Juniata Co-operative

Association, Blair Co., a railway emplové venture.' "Engineer Jas. McMeehan, of Wil-kesbarre, Pa., was killed."

"A combination among manufacturers of tin plate bars and tin plate ma-

chinery has been announced."
The big meat firms of the West are doing a big business not only in Pittsdoing a big business not only in Pitts-burg but in other parts of the country and are making pretty formidable com-petition for our local dealers, and have added butter and eggs to meats."
"The Pittshurg Plate Glass Co., with works in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Missouri, refuses to treat with its erst-while corrections debots." The C. J. J.

while organized labor. The C. L. U. threatens a national boycott on its product if it does not recognize the

"Miner Wm. Ross ground to death under coal car at Greensburg."
"Joseph Carr. a laborer, aged 22, has

taken great interest in politics and cut his throat with a razor, which deed was laid to the charge of Saturday's primaries which unhinged his mind."
"Shaker Society, like the Ecomom-

ites, dving out." Five lunatics at large were taken in charge at Altoona in one day and a number of others are reported." SATURDAY.—"M. M. Garland, Sur-

veyor of Customs of Western Pennsylvania, went to Washington as the representative of the A. F. of L. to look after the eight-hour law."

"At Iswin, Miner John Eckburg was crushed by slate, as was Wm. Murt-land at Suterville."

It has all been seen before, but is now put together as a reminder of the process that grines on day and night. Each item a fit subject for a study, and all point to the one goal: Capitalist politics and their Fakir allies; capitalist corruption and its conventional whitewash; capitalist gains and laborers lasses as well as their misery of which but a little was mentioned, leavwhich but a little was mentioned, leav-ing the bulk of what was in print out to save bulk. All make a pretty string, indeed, and this is Pennsylvania only; and "there are as big fish in the sea as those which were caught."
O. N. E. LACKALL.

Polk, Pa.

DFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays. 10 p. m.

Mational Exocutive Committee.

Macting of Feb. 7, with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent: Kinneally, Wherry and Brown. Financial report for the week ending Feb. 4 showed receipts, \$277.00; expenditures, \$305.00. In order to meet a note due on the Almanac, a loan of \$200 was raised which loan is included in this week's receipts. Section Elisabeth requests publication of the party constitution in Lithuanian. Resolved, that the N. E. C. is in an position to comply with the request, there being other nationalities more numerous whom we have been unable to supply. The Eoard of Appeals reported several decisions as follows:

1) Appeal of L. Eckstein against action of Section New York, demanding that he retract statements made by him regarding Comrade I. Weissberger. After careful consideration of the matter, as submitted by Comrade Eckstein and Organiser Abelson of Section New York, the Board decided not to sustain the appeal.

2) Appeal of Comrades David Goldstein, Martha Moore Avery and others, against Section Worcester. for neglect to proceed

2) Appeal of Comrades David Goldstein, Mariha Moore Avery and others, against Section Worcester. for neglect to proceed with charges against Comrade Charles K. Hardy. The Board came to the conclusion that this matter does not come within its jurisdiction and that the secretary notify the comrades to this effect.

3. Appeal of W. S. Tuescher against action of Section Pittsburg, expelling him for joining another party organisation. The appellant admits having joined a club, but only with intention of advancing our party propagands. The Board decided not to sustain the appeal.

snly with intention of advancing our propagands. The Board decided not to suspropagands. The Board decided not to suspropagands. The appeal from Comrades F. Leib and G. Appeal from Comrades F. Leib and 35th tassembly District. New York, censuring hem for their attitude in matters foreign to our party propagands. The appellants to our party propagands. The appellants claim that there was no justification for such censure on the part of the Assembly Districts and requests that the vote be rescribed. After considering the question as submitted, the Board came to the conclusion that the matter does not come within its jurisdiction, as the members were not deprived of any right in the party organization.

Committee, was received and filed, the question having been decided at a former meeting of the Board.

A communication from San Francisco, asking an opinion of the N. E. C. on a clause of their by-laws was ordered answered by the secretary.

Amendments to the constitution offered by Section Providence and Comrade T. C. Brophy, of Boston, were turned over to a special committee with orders to report at next meeting.

special committee with orders to report next meeting. Charters were granted to new Sections at: Spokane, Wash, and Eckert, Colo. The secretary reported that the first sup-plement to the Aimanac is selling 'very rapidly and that, if the sale continues as it started, a second edition may be needed. L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

Colorado

DENVER.—On the 29th Section Denver assembled in convention and nominated the following candidates for city offices at the coming election in April:

For Mayor, N. L. Griest; for Treasurer, Chas. Maier; for Auditor, Christian Miller; for City Clerk, George Bauer; for City Engineer, Harry Parkin; for City Attorney, W. Lampe; President Board of Supervisors, Henry Warnecke; for Supervisors, A. E. Selmer, John Wartensen, Julius Leavitt and Clayton Tammany.

George Bauer, N. L. Griest, and A. Lampe were elected a special committee to confer with and use its influence with the Legislative Committee on Elections with regard to certain bills which have been introduced amending the election laws. Last fall there was a great deal of litigation over embems and party names and under pretext of remedying this evil; all kinds of vicious bills are introduced, one of which seems to aim at the disfranchisement of all minority parties. It-provides that two per cent, of the total vote cast at the last general election must be subscribed in order to file a ticket by petition, and requires 20 per cent, of the fotal vote to secure recognition as a legal political party. While it is not very probable that this measure will pass, it will not do to be too cock-sure, as strange things sometimes happeu.

The Section is keeping up its Sunday evening lectures with good success, in fact our present headquarters are frequently overcrowded, and a committee has been enabled to keep an organizer in the field and has secured Comrade N. L. Griest for the place. Comrade Griest has been on an agitation tour for about six weeks and reports splendid success from the Western part of the State, where he is now active. The comrades may expect to see Colorado mentioned frequently in the lists of "Charters granted."

ALF. LAMPE, Organizer.

ALF. LAMPE, Organizer.

CHICAGO.—The 24th Ward Branch of the S. L. P. has opened a reading and lecture room at 173 Wells street. The reading room is open daily from 12 o'clock; noon, until 10 p. m.

We have 50 books, including Marx's "Capital," Bax's Essays (French Revolution, Ethics of Socialism, Religion of Socialism, Outspoken Essays), Hobson's Evolution of Modern Capitalism, and many of the other books of the most scientific sort. And, besides, all of the pamphlets issued by the party.

And, besides, all of the pamphlets issued by the party.

The following papers are on file; THE PEOPLE, "Toesin," Class Struggle," "Vorwaerts," and the Berlin "Vorwaerts," the "Petite Republique," the London "Justice" and all such papers.

We hold two public meetings per week with party lectures. Generally with audiences of from 60, to 100.

All comrades and strangers are asked to call.

THE 24th WARD, S. L. P.

THE 24th WARD, S. L. P.

Massachusetts. The articles submitted by Medford, Haverbill and Stoneham for a referendum vote concern a matter of the utmost importance to the State and to the movement in general. The S. C. C. has also put into operation a plan to raise money for the same purpose—that of placing an organizer permanently in the field. There is no need to give arguments in favor of such a move, its necessity has been apparent for some time. The plan of the S. C. as is the case with most hurried moves, is defective. The plan now beling voted upon is the outcome of a careful consideration of the difficulties to he overcome, the sum of mony necessar; to carry on the consequence of the state for a while. As the work becomes productive, whatever outlay may be made, will more than be restored. The one cent stamp idea, while showy is most undoubtedly weak. We cannot depend upon chance pennies to carry on such important work. We must know whether the money is sure or not. We cannot know from these stamp books. With the other plan in operation, we can at least estimate the returns somewhat correctly. We can without a doubt obtain with less work two hundred men who will contribute ten cents a week, than we can sell 500 stamps. The work involved in either plan is not small, and the only question to decide is which will give us the larger returns. It is not very good reasoning to believe that more money can be obtained hap-hazard, than can be obtained from a so ciety organized for the purpose of contributing. If we can receipt one stamp, it is sheer foolishness to give ten, if there is always of fideliness to give ten, if there is always of fideliness to give ten, if there is always of fideliness to give ten, if there is always of fideliness to give ten, if there is always of fideliness to give ten, if they will only give a cent. We cannot spend whole days working for a cent here and there. The energy required would be criminally wasted in the attempt to raise in this way any such sum as we shall need, since we have a plan before us which is hetter matur

FRANK MacDONALD. Stoneham, Mass.

REVERE.—We are proud indeed to report that Section Revere is the first to take ad-vantage of our 3 per cent. vote in this State by holding a cancus last night in the Town Hall under capitalistic laws, and nominated the following class-conscious candidates to be voted for at the March election in this town:

be voted for at the March election in this town:
Selectmen: Prec. 1, Byron Efford: Prec.
2, Samuel Mahony; Prec. 3, H. Warren
2, Samuel Mahony; Prec. 3, H. Warren
Green: At Large. Otto Sullivan. Town
Treasurer, James Langan; Assessor, Patrick
Mitchell; School Committee, Mrs. Margaret
Efford; Auditor. John Irving: Board of
Health, Frank I. Wakefeld; Sewer Commissioner. John Mitchell; Trustee of the
Public Library, Hyman Richmond.
The caucus was organised by Comrade
Efford, with Comrade A Hearn as chairman and Comrade J. Twomey the secretary.
Section REVERE, S. L. P.

submitted, the Board came to the conunion that the matter does not come with.

Its jurisdiction, as the members were not
eprived of any right in the party organizaion.

Communication from Comrade W. J.

Com

reason why we should not have a strong Section in Cambridge as it is a great fac-tory town. At the same meeting was elect-ed J. Leyin as Literary Agent.

New York. NEW YORK CITY.—The Students' League will hold an entertainment on Saturday. Feb. 11, at the rooms of the Young Men Socialist Educational Club, 98 Avenue C, at which Mr. Lucien Sanial will deliver an address. Students in the various universities are especially invited to attend as a matter of great importance to students is to be the topic of Mr. Sanaial's address.

CINCINNATI.—On the 26th instant, Section Cincinnati held a convention and nominated candidates for the April election. There are but three offices to fill.

The nominees are: Charles D, Linsley, for Superior Court Judge; Frederick Pandorf and Charles Billienu, for Members of the Board of City Affairs.

We have been gaining ground rapidly within the last few weeks, and, with the aid of Comrade Hickey, we expect a largely increased vote this spring.

increased vote this spring.

CANTON.—Section Canton, S. L. P., held a well attended meeting on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 29, and nominated the following ticket for the municipal election on April 2: For Mayor, Henry P. Hull: Water Works Trustee, Peter Marti; Street Commissioner, J. C. Dager; Marshal, J. F. Flynn; School Board, Henry O. Bucklin, Mathias Marz and Chas Pferrman; for Council: 4th Ward, Chester L. Stone; 5th Ward, F. Mazanec; 6th Ward, John H., T. Juergens.

The nomination of a township ticket was postponed until Sunday, Feb. 5.

On Sunday, Jan. 15, Comrade Hayes, of Cleveland, addressed a good-sized audience on "Imperialism"; but the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held on a Sunday under the auspices of Section Canton was the one addressed by Comrade Thos, A. Hickey, on Jan. 22. The ball was packed to the doors, and not a single-person left until Comrade Hickey got through. Looking back to the summer of 1896, when a few "Utoplans" organized Section. Canton, anyone must admit that the Socialist movement has made surprising progress in the home "Prosperity, Bill," and the way or Section is gaining in membership and clearness is already worrying the capitalist politicians of all shades.

ORGANIZER.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.—Section Philadelphia being about to draft a new set of by-laws, and desiring to benefit by the experience of comrades elsewhere, would request that Sections having by-laws in printed form sent copy of same to

Secretary Ry-Laws Committee,
165 North 38th street.

Acknowledgment

of receipts for the Defence Fund of the Workingman's ("Arbeiterzeitung") Publish-ing Association against the lible suits of K. N. Sarahson suits:

of receipts for the Defence Fund of the Workingman's ("Arbeiterzeitung") Pablishing Association against the lible suits of K. N. Sarahson suits:

Frank Liss, 806 Washington st., \$2; J. Weintraub. Colorado Springs. Colo., \$1; John Stevenson, 50c.; John S. Butterworth, Paterson. N. J., \$1; J. H. Styles, 31! Avenue A. New York, 50c.; John S. Butterworth, Paterson. N. J., \$1; J. H. Styles, 31! Avenue A. New York, 50c.; Honj. I. Whitehouse, Dover, N. H., \$1; A. Weiss, Columbia, Mo., \$1; B. Corn, 166 E. 4th st., New York, \$1: 0. S. Hughes, Roxbury, Mass., \$1; A. N. Kansas City, Mo., \$1; P. Sullivan, Brooklyn, N. Y., 25c.; B. Bernstein, Brooklyn, N. Y., 25c.; Comrade from Sania Ross. Cal., \$1; A. W. Herman, Lincoln, Neb., \$1; L. W. Slaham, Phoenix, Ariz., 50c.; J. A. Leach, ditto, 50c.; August Dase, ditto, 50c.; Petter Mart, Mat. Marz, Harry Levin, Max Hayes and F. R. Twinblue, 50c. each, \$2.50. Morris Alper, David-Hochwald, Lou Felnau, Chas. Balis, Dr. W. H. Mills, F. H. Hull. Ch. Pfurman, J. T. Flynn and John Juergen, 25c. each, \$2.25. Nathan Shapiro, 15c. Nic. Werlich, W. B. Cooper, 10c. each; Ch. Stone, 5c.; M. E. Zaudt, Mendata, Cal., \$1; Jos. Sterberg, 6th Art. Reg. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., 25c.; T. Cook, Bewier, Mo., 50c.; D. N. W., city, \$2; French Section, Piltsburg, Pa., \$3; 2nd Ward Branch, Petthony, Pa., \$3; 2nd Ward Branch, Pathony, N. J., \$5; 3derican Branch, Pathony, N. J., \$5; 3derican Branch, 3, Pittsburg, Pa., \$3; 2nd Ward Branch, Pathony, Pa., \$19; Section College Point, N. Y., \$2; Branch 2, Section Allegheny, Pa., \$19; Section College Point, N. Y., \$3, 50; Hungarian Branch 3, Section N. Y., \$2; American Section, N. Mass., \$1; American Branch, Pathony, Pa., \$10; Section College Point, N. Y., \$2; Section Section N. Y., \$2; Section Section N. Y., \$2; Section Chicago, Ill., \$3, \$3, \$3, \$3, \$4; 2sh Ward Branch, I. Section N. Y., \$1; Branch 2, Section N. Y., \$1; Branch 3, Section N. Y., \$1; Branch

\$765.29.
We extend our heartlest thanks to all comrades and organizations that have lent us their assistance in our struggle with the capitalist conspiracy against us, and request all who still have lists to return them

soon as possible.
Fraternally.
WORKINGMAN'S PUBLISHING
ASSOCIATION.
9Rutgers street, New York.

Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

Ceneral Agitation Fund.

 Préviously acknowledged
 \$880.58

 Mathias Petche, Tesla, Cal.
 100

 Jos. Ostant, Everett, Wash.
 11

 Section Akron, O., per T. A. Hickey, 3.00
 25.00

 Section Cleveland, O., per Hickey, 25.00
 3.00

 Otto Haase, Mitchell, So. Da.
 .25

8 L.P Supplies.

S L.P Supplies.

Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform) ... 50c. per 100

Constitution in Jewish (with out platform) ... 50c. per 100

Dt. Cards ... 40c. per 100

Application Cards ... 40c. per 100

Application Cards ... 40c. per 100

Emblem Buttons (stud or pin) per dos. 25c.

Metal emblem pins (gilt) per dos. 25c.

When ordering supplies, enclose the cash it takes time to keep credit accounts, sead out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better purpose.

age and enote may purpose.

The emblem buttons and the pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind.

Address all orders to:

HENRY KUHN.

184 William street, New York.

In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrange ments for reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE 50c.) and the "Toosin" (80c.) both for Sbe. a year: THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggle" ("New Charter") (80c.) both for Soc. a year: or all three (at regular rates \$1.50) for \$1.20 a year.

These offers will remain in force until withdrawn by notice in these columns.

new to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land sea, with all their appurtenances equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, creat-ed by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.-Organizer. 2.-Recording and Corresponding Sec-

retary.
3.—Financial Secretary.

4.—Treasurer. 5.—Literary Agent. 6.-Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.- Reading of minutes.

3.—Correspondence. 4.—Financial Report. 5.—Report of Organizer.

6.-Report of Committees. -Unfinished Business. -New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita is neces-

sary to obtain a charter.
6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each: such checks. by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion of lectures on political or

discussion or lectures on political or 8. Quarterly reports of the numeri-cal strength and financial standing of members, party progress and pros-pects, shall be promptly sent to the Na-

tional Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled

as member at large.

/For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary,

HENRY KUHN,

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

184 William street, New York City.

Comrades, make use of this offer:

THE PEOPLE, one year (50 Cents) and

THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC (50 Cents) both together for

85 cts. cash.

No commission to agents on this offer. WHO WILL NOT WANT TO GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY?

H. B. SALISBURY. Counselor at Law. 302
Tuesdays till Fridays, at 11-5, at
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.
Office Workingmens Coop; Insur. Association.]

DR. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y

Undertakers & Embalmers. 506 6th Str., near Avenue A. ne Call: 1173 Spring. BRANCH: 327 E. 86th Str.

TO KNOW SOME THING ABOUT

AND THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

Therefore I will send for and get a FREE sample copy of that UP T() DATE Socialist paper THE CLASS-STRUGGLE

Published weekly at 117 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal. Price per year 50 Cts., a months 25 Cts., 3 months 15 Cts.

Every Wageworke

Is vitally interested in the economic problems of production and distribution. He must study economics; he must study socialism, if he expects to act a man's part and do his share toward emancipating the working class from wage-slavery. A good way to learn is to read

THE TOCSIN

The Northwestern Advocate of the Socialist Labor Party

The Tocsin is issued every Thursday, under the direction of the S. L. P. of Minnesota, It will contain

All the News of the Labor Movement from All the World.

You want it! Send for it. Subscription, 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months. Sample copy mailed free. Address

THE TOOSIN

Wednesday, February 22, 1899, (Washington's, Birthday)

Grand Central Palace

43. STR. & LEXINGTON AVENUE. arranged by the "Volkszeitungs-Conference" for the Benefit of the Labor Press.

Sheik Hadjis Creat Arabian Troupe, Jugglers, Acrobats and Sworddancer,

OLYMPIA THEATRE, London, England. CONCERT, BALLET and LIVING PICTURES.

> THE CARLONS. two great artists:

Myrth, Music and strong acrobatic feats.

THE BOUFFONS, Parisienne Excentriques and Pantomimists.

Five hundred Singers from the Arbeiter Sänger-Bund.

Grand Ballet 55 One hundred young Ladies, all daughters of workingmen.

TABLEAUX & "Workingmen of all countries unite", after a painting of Jentzsch, Munich.

BALL! BALL! BALL

Tickets only 15 Cents a Person. At the Box Office 25 Cents. TICKETS for sale in the Office of THE PEOPLE, 184 William Str., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4. Str., in Clubhouse, 206 East 86. Str., and in every

Headquarter of the Socialist Labor Party.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Ustand other Societies (not exceeding lines) will be inserted under this heads hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annua. Organizations should not lose such as portunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRAD AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duam street, Room 96, New York City, Ge-eral Secretary: William L. Brower, Financial Secretary Murphy, General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d as 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secre-tary Board of Appeals: Max Keiler, 1013 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. To County Committee representing the Sec-tion meets every Sounday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Circle 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 18

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIA UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New 16 Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary; 1

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office and Employment Eureau; 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 331 East International Communication of the Communication of Communication of

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS, meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evis-ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE,

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. Bendquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetin every Friday at 12 o'clock nooh. Fr. Hartmann. Pres.; Aug. 'Lantz, Cor Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. 2 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 36 avand 149th street. Open every evening Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. E., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 138:160 3 avenue, New York City, Subscription or ders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SC-CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E 86th st. The Society aims to educate its members in a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. On and ion.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meding every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome.

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S

Workmen's Children Death Benedit Fred

Furniture Fire Insurance.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Officers, daily, except Sundays and holidays from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy Binghamts, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Onoida, N. J.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passalo and Trenton, N. J.
Manchester, N. H.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mans.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hafford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheay, Lunars, Altoona, Pa.

Altoona, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeeper
see "Vorwarts."

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEU**n**.

949-955 Willoughby Av. (Formerly 51-65 Myrt's Street.)
Resting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings.
Rooks open for Balls and Pic-Nice
Workman. Patronise X-yar Own Rose

JOHN OEHLER'S Steam

87 Frankfort Street 1 Fro M Square E. R. R Sta Orders will be to... at 116 E. 6th street, bet years A and First Ave., New York City.

L. Goldmann's Printing Office,

MORRIS HILLOUIT

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of 8 T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 30

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Tele Call: 2321 bpring. Meets every Thusan, 8 P. M.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist though, its numerical strength (at present exposed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increase among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to melership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for the weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do 50.

Address all communications to HEMEY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d and necessity of the second \$3.00 of \$3.0

of the United States of America,
The address of the Financial Secretary
of the Executive Committee is:
REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible Homomore
Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N.

WORKMEN'S

Organised 1879. Membership 10,008. Principal Organization, New York of Vicinity.

WHE Type Setting Machine

Attorney at Law,

200 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Fre